MATERIALS and METHOD: A digitally validated questionnaire assessed both dental students' naive self-perceptions of oral cleanliness (SPOC-N) after tooth brushing and dental students' perceptions after being informed about how oral cleanliness may be assessed in dentistry (SPOC-D).The questionnaire was sent three times in a month to 124 preclinical dental students who have not yet received detailed information about oral hygiene procedures. The study protocol was approved by the Istanbul University Cerrahpaşa Clinical Research Ethics Committee (Protocol Number 2023/251).All analyses were computed by IBM SPSS Statistics 29.Normal distribution assumption was tested using the Kolmogorov–Smirnov test.

RESULTS:124 students from Istanbul University-Cerrahpaşa Faculty of Dentistry volunteered to complete the survey after brushing their teeth. Although 62 individuals completed the survey, only 41 were ultimately included in the study. The mean value of full-mouth SPOC-N was found to be Mean± Std: 80.41 ± 11.086, while for SPOC-D, the mean values for the full mouth, lower jaw, upper jaw, inner surfaces, and outer surfaces were respectively found to be Mean±Std: 79.97 ± 19.855; 80.92 ± 18.155; 79.01 ± 21.415; 76.50 ± 20.396; 83.43 ± 18.705. A significant but only moderate correlation was found between full-mouth SPOC-N and SPOC-D for all the assessed areas as right, left, and front areas for inner lower, outer lower, inner upper and outer upper jaws.

CONCLUSION(S): Pre-clinical dental students' perceptions of oral hygiene do not fully align with oral cleanliness assessed in dentistry based on classical standards.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.identj.2024.07.655

ChatGPT vs. dental students: bone lesion knowledge comparison

Kübra Öztürk [*,1], Fatma Akkoca [2], Günnur Ilhan [2]
[1] *Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Nuh Naci Yazgan University, Kayseri, Türkiye;* [2] *Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology, Dokuz Eylül University, İzmir, Türkiye*

AIM or PURPOSE: The utilization of artificial intelligence (AI) in dentistry to improve treatment outcomes and aid clinical decision-making processes is increasing. ChatGPT, an AI-based chat robot, has gained attention for its ability to generate human-like responses and academic content. Previous studies have investigated ChatGPT's effectiveness in creating radiology reports and addressing patient inquiries in various dental fields. However, research on its potential to enhance dental students' understanding of intraosseous lesions is lacking. This study aims to compare the knowledge capacity of ChatGPT versions on intraosseous lesions with fourth-year dental students.

MATERIALS and METHOD: Fourth-year dental students underwent an 8-week training period, followed by the administration of multiple-choice questions of varying difficulty levels. Questions were formulated based on reference books, with each question valued at 3 points. Additionally, ChatGPT 3.5 and 4 versions were presented with the same questions for 14 days, and their responses were evaluated. Descriptive statistics and one-way ANOVA test (post hoc Fisher LSD test) were used in the statistical analysis of the data. In statistical analysis, p values <0.05 were considered significant.

RESULTS: Mean total scores were 70.9±10.2 for students, 64.3±2.3 for ChatGPT 3.5, and 78.9±4 for ChatGPT 4.0. Statistically significant differences were found when comparing responses between groups ($p<0.001$). Significant differences were also observed in correct answers to difficult and easy questions among the groups ($p<0.001$).

CONCLUSION(S): While AI shows promise as an educational tool, this study emphasizes its insufficiency as a standalone resource. Further research is needed to explore the full potential of AI in dental education.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.identj.2024.07.656

Evaluation of Patients' Trust in Dentists According to Generations

Özge Eroğlu [*], Aleyna Meltem Turbil, Funda Bayındır
Department of Prosthodontics, Faculty of Dentistry, University of Ataturk, Erzurum, Türkiye

AIM or PURPOSE: The aim of this study was to evaluate the trust in the dentist of patients who applied to the prosthodontic department using the Dental Trust Scale questionnaire questions according to different generations.

MATERIALS and METHOD: A questionnaire method was used to measure patients' trust in dentists. Ethical committee approval was obtained before the questionnaire were conducted. An 11-item Dental Trust Scale questionnaire was used to measure the level of trust in dentists. 206 patients were surveyed. Analyses were performed using IBM SPSS 25 programme. Pearson chi-square and Fisher's exact tests were used to compare responses to the relevant questions according to age groups, which were categorised according to generation using date of birth. When testing the relationship between categorical variables, the Pearson chi-square test was used when the sample size assumption (expected value>5) was met, and the Fisher's exact test was used when it was not.

RESULTS: The analyses revealed statistically significant differences between age and responses to the question "I have no concerns about entrusting my oral health to a dentist. " ($p<0.05$). Baby Boomers and Generation X participants had a higher level of trust in dentists than Generation Y participants.

CONCLUSION(S): Each generation of patients has different expectations and needs from dentists. Because of this intergenerational gap, ways to effectively build trust with their dentists and to best treat all types of patients should be explored.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.identj.2024.07.657

""The moderator role of perceived risk on patient loyalty""

Zerrin Tufekci [*,1], Zeliha Eser [2]
[1] *Evrensel Dental, Ankara, Türkiye;* [2] *Baskent University Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Ankara, Türkiye*

AIM or PURPOSE: Perceived risk influences the impact of relationship marketing and service quality on patient loyalty. Perceived risk has various dimensions such as financial risk, performance risk, physical risk, psychological risk, time risk,